

By direction of the mayor and order of the chief of police every slot machine in Grand Island has been suppressed.

Johnson county experienced a storm Wednesday. The wind blew severely and some snow fell. The wheat is in excellent condition.

A revival is in progress at Humboldt. Rev. Philip Smith of Sutton preached a sermon at the Presbyterian church Tuesday evening, assisted by Revs. Pryse and Evans in their work. Rev. J. Munford of De Witt is also present and helping in the work.

The case of McCarty Bros against the Joseph & Grand Island railroad company has occupied the attention of the district court at Grand Island. It is a case of damages for destruction of crops, alleged to have been caused by filling a culvert under the railroad.

Wednesday evening about 7:30 fire was discovered in the basement of the department store of S. Mendelson at Clay Center. The fire had fallen out and fire had dropped down on a pile of comforts, which were smoldering. It was soon extinguished. The loss is trifling.

Propositions are being circulated in the form of building two new bridges across the North Platte river near Gering. This will give the county three bridges, there being one at present. The proposition is asked for by reason of the desire to connect the railroad reach the railroad now being finished through the county.

John Rafter, a miller, aged 71 years, employed as head miller in Crabb's roller water power mills, near McCool, better known as the Stone Mills, was working around the shafting. He was clothing became entangled in the shafting rod. Only by reason of his clothes tearing loose did he escape instant death. He received such injuries that little hopes are entertained for his recovery. His left side was torn open, exposing his lungs.

A successful farmers' institute was held at Ord. There were 299 or more present. The institute began Tuesday afternoon and closed Thursday evening. A pleasant feature of the meetings was the music by the high school pupils. During most of the institute there was no session of the high school and the pupils attended in a body. During the session Superintendent C. L. Anderson was invited to talk on matters pertaining to better methods of education and to better methods of raising art and beauty for school rooms and grounds.

The entire family of H. J. Lambers of the steam laundry of West Point was poisoned Wednesday evening by eating brick cheese. The cheese was purchased of a local dealer and was eaten by the family for supper. No ill effects were felt until they had retired, and at that time violent vomiting and sickness attacked the entire family. Drs. Summers and Sammons were immediately summoned and after working with the victims for the greater portion of the night succeeded in placing them out of danger. The tinof in which the cheese was wrapped is supposed to have caused a chemical change in the article and made it poisonous.

E. J. Mack, foreman for the Elkhorn Irrigation and Cattle company, while looking over the ranch the other day, found a very small pig, that was either orphaned, had strayed away from the fold or been abandoned by its mother. His first impulse was to kill it, but on second thought he placed it in his buggy and took it home. When he arrived at his barn he carelessly dropped the pig on the barn floor near a highly prized thoroughbred collic which had a litter of pups. When he had cared for his team and went to look after the pig he found it nestled down among the pups taking much needed refreshment from the milk of its foster mother with many grunts of supreme satisfaction. The mother dog lavishes her affection upon it as a prodigal son and seems to take as great interest in it as she does in the eight little puff-balls of her own flesh and blood. Mr. Mack, finding things so agreeably adjusted, left the founding with its foster mother. Many people visit the premises daily to confirm with their own eyes a story scarcely credible.

DEFICIENCY IN SIGHT.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special).—Hon. George N. Smith of Buffalo county, formerly state senator, and now a member of the visiting and examining board of the soldiers' homes of the state, was a visitor at the state house. Mr. Smith said to the correspondents:

"Early on account of the parsimonious appropriations made by the last legislature and partly because of the increased price of supplies produced by the action of the trusts, there is bound to be a deficiency of several thousand dollars in the revenues of both the Grand Island and the Milford homes. This is further aggravated by the surprising increase of inmates, particularly at the Grand Island institution. There are now cared for at Grand Island 276 old soldiers, while thirty more are out on furlough. This is seventy-six more inmates than there ever at the home before, the increased attendance this last year being almost 100 per cent greater than that of any single previous year. The funds have been most economically handled, yet already the fuel and lights and drugs and medicines funds are practically exhausted, while the 'pains and repairs' fund was wiped out some time ago. Much the same condition prevails at Milford. As a result the next legislature will be confronted with deficiency claims for several thousands of dollars from each institution."

Mr. Smith thought the increased number of inmates was not a particularly effective testimonial for the much vaunted republican prosperity.

IT IS MAJOR STRAIGHT.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special).—The votes for major of the Second regiment, Nebraska national guard, were canvassed in the Office of Adjutant General Barry, resulting in the election of Captain E. J. Straight, company F, of Lincoln, by the narrow margin of sixteen votes to fifteen votes for Captain E. H. Phelps, company K, of Schuyler, and four votes for Captain T. P. McCarty, company H, of Aurora.

The contest was not decided until the last vote was cast, standing at 15 for Straight, 15 for Phelps and 4 for McCarty.

The election is to fill the vacancy created by the recent election of Major H. Hayward as colonel of the regiment.

CREELMAN ON TRUSTS

HAS THE YOUNG MAN A CHANCE TO SUCCEED?

Hope and Ambition Taken Away From the Young Man of Today By the Trusts.

(Jas. Creelman in N. Y. Journal.)

It is not the cheapening of manufacture that strikes at the vitals of the nation—it is the taking away of hope from the young man of the country, it is the creation of a power greater than the government—blind, rapacious, relentless.

Wherever I go I hear the despairing cry of the once-independent man who is being thrust out of business by the relentless trust system. He must sell out and become a clerk or he will be crushed.

This is scientific, but is it compatible with republican institutions? How long can a democratic republic last after the right or the opportunity to compete for wealth or power has been effectually destroyed, when a young man can no longer expect to establish an independent business for himself?

What is to become of the young men of America if the trust system is to go untrammelled? Are they to become hired men, all except those who control the vast combinations of corporate wealth which daily increase in power?

When this government was formed a system of independent statehood was instituted for the purpose of preventing too much concentration of power in the hands of a few officials. But the concentration which the founders of the republic dreaded has come in another way. It must be plain to every man who takes the trouble to think for himself that the trust system has already partly destroyed industrial and commercial liberty in the United States and that its vast enginery is rapidly crushing out the principal of individual proprietorship. When a combination of corporations, working steadily toward the accomplishment of absolute monopoly (representing a capitalized value of two billions of dollars) stands stoutly to the support of one political party and furnishes millions and millions of dollars to a corruption fund for the entrenchment of that political party in control of the government, where shall the young man who wants to set up in business as his own master turn his face?

Senator Hanna says that the trusts are a good thing and should be "let alone." He has said that again and again in public and in private. But Mr. Hanna gets his gigantic political fund from the trusts. He is not an impartial witness. President McKinley also stands by the trust. But Mr. McKinley owes his nomination and election largely to the trusts. He is bound to them by ties of self-interest and gratitude. No man can fairly expect him to turn upon his political creators.

Where, then, shall the young man turn who wants a chance in life? The supreme court of the United States has said, in commenting the federal anti-trust law:

It is not for the real prosperity of any country that such changes should occur which result in transforming an important business man, the head of his establishment, small though it may be, into a mere servant or agent of a corporation for selling the commodities which he once manufactured or dealt in, leaving no voice in shaping the business policy of the company and bound to obey the orders issued by others. Nor is it for the benefit or interest of the country that any one commodity should be within the sole power and subject to the sole will of the combination of capital."

That is the language of the supreme court of the United States, the final interpreter of the fundamental law of the nation. It is simple. It is clear. Shall the young man turn to the supreme court? Alas! the attorney general, whose business it is to set in motion the orderly processes of the law before the supreme court, has said, in substance with Mr. Hanna that the trusts should be "let alone." The supreme court has spoken, but it can only act when the attorney general drags a criminal trust before the bar of the court. So the anti-trust law lies dead on the statute books, a horrible joke.

Today it is actually in the power of J. M. Rockefeller or Mr. Armour to say to an American citizen: "You shall not engage in the oil refining business, or the beef slaughtering or packing business except as my agent." This is literally true. These three businesses are closed to American citizens. The steel trade, the tobacco trade, the leather trade, the wire trade, the woolen trade, the glass trade, the lumber trade, the broom trade and many other branches of industry are being closed to competition. No new man may enter save as a salaried employe.

No man can honestly and fairly object to the improvements and economic in manufacture and distribution achieved by the genius of the men who have brought the trust system to its present system of development. It is not the cheapening of manufacture that strikes at the vitals of the nation—it is the taking away of hope from the young men of the country. It is the creation of a power greater than the government—blind, rapacious, relentless.

Are we to wait and wait supinely and watch this overwhelming power roll itself over the face of our commercial and industrial life in the hope that some day an American Joshua will rise and say: "Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon, and thou, moon, in the valley of Ajalon." Better to say now, while the people have some power left: "No man shall take the ether or the upper millstone to pledge; for he taketh a man's life to pledge." That was the law of Moses.

Go and talk to the thousands of commercial travelers—those skirmishers on the firing line of commercial and industrial independence—who have been thrown out of employment by trusts. They will tell you of hundreds and hundreds of business men who have been forced out of business within the last three or four years. They will tell you how the trusts have ordered one man after another to close his establishment. They will give you the names of ambitious and thriving proprietors who are now clerks or agents of gigantic corporate combinations, all hope dead, all opportunity gone.

This terrible change in the conditions of life in America has occurred within fifteen or twenty years. What will the conditions be when the boy born today is a man? The trusts represent the combined, disciplined power of two billion dollars now. What will their wealth and power be twenty-five years hence? The trusts can nominate and

elect the president of the United States and determine the laws now. What will they be able to do when the next generation is grown? Will the nation of the United States be spared when industrial and commercial concentration has placed the lives and fortunes of the whole people at the mercy of two or three hundred men?

The young man has little chance of rising in business in this country today unless he happens to be gifted with supreme genius. Every mouth narrows his opportunities. He is charmed and befuddled by the glittering rhetoric of trust-patrons. He reads the figures that tell the story of rapidly increasing wealth in America, and he is dazzled by the sight of unmatched prosperity—for a few. Mr. Hanna and Mr. McKinley tell him that all this concentration of commercial and industrial power is scientific, logical, the irresistible evolution of modern civilization; that to interfere with it would be like interfering with the tides of the ocean or the progress of the seasons.

At such a time the man hears a prophesy against God and humanity, this mocking of institutions and conditions to establish which men have wet their earth with their blood and tears for a thousand years, and he believes Mr. Hanna's words.

Look back along the path of the dead centuries and see how it is marked with the graves of the great men who have toiled and suffered and died for the sake of the right to compete. The trial goes down with the ashes of empires and peoples who finally forgot to keep open the door of opportunity for their young men.

A NOVELTY IN TRUSTS.

Leading Colleges Are Latest Converts to the Trust System.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special).—Representatives of the leading American universities effected a permanent organization today at the Fine Arts building. This is the first attempt to bring into closer relations with each other the various American universities. President Harper of the University of Chicago said that this was the most important movement that had taken place in higher education in this country for the last fifty years.

The new organization is to be called "The Association of American Universities." It is for the purpose of considering matters of common interest, relating to graduate study. The initial membership consists of:

University of California, Catholic University of America, University of Chicago, Clark university, Columbia university, Harvard university, Johns Hopkins university, University of Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, Lehigh university, University of Wisconsin and Yale university.

This executive committee was elected. President, Charles W. Eliot of Harvard; vice president, Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California; secretary, William Rainey Harper of the University of Chicago; President D. C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins, President Seth Low of Columbia.

No less than ten institutions have already agreed to arrange their work in accordance with this action.

FILIPINOS STILL HOLD OUT.

Story of Their Pacification is Only a Dream.

Hong Kong, Feb. 28.—(Special).—According to authentic advices received here the American officers in the field unite in saying that the pacification of the insurgents in the Philippines will be impossible before the rainy season sets in. The officers fix the time for the ending of the insurrection at from two to six years. Reports of American casualties and of prisoners taken by the insurgents in their attacks upon American patrols and provision trains are said to be suppressed by General Otis as far as possible. Aguinaldo's wife is kept in a Manila prison, and the insurgent officers have been liberated.

Mrs. Chapelle and General Otis disagree radically over the course to be pursued. General Otis, says that Chapelle has ordered them to remain here and is definitely committed to the policy of their ultimate return to their parishes. To this plan General Otis is strongly opposed and so the matter stands at a deadlock pending a decision from Washington. General Rose refused to allow the Manila papers to announce the coming of Civil Commissioner Denby. The condition of General Otis is such that his doctors think he must soon break down.

Pasteboard Roofing in Japan.

The Japanese Times states that the Tokyo Card and Pasteboard company, the largest in its line in Japan, is now making a thick tarred pasteboard as a substitute for shingles in roofing. The paper shingles are in active demand, being about 50 per cent cheaper and more easily managed than the wooden article. The Indian Textile Journal, commenting on the above, says that it is doubtful if Japan is as well off for vegetable fibrous material as India, but Japan is enormously in advance of India in the knowledge of paper making and in utilizing its natural resources. What is required for the production of cardboard is a supply of coarse fibre and a cement to hold it together. India lacks neither of these, although they have not yet received sufficient attention. Waste sugar cane produces a fibre eminently suited for cardboard making, and the contained sugar is an ingredient that could be fixed chemically as a cement. The milk of the cactus, so common along railway fences, contains a gum that has been used for closing letters. An antiseptic would be required to arrest fermentation in many fibres, but the substances used in size preparation are well known and easily procurable in India. The uses of a strong and well made cardboard as a protection against the sun and moisture to the manufacturer, they include boxes, panels, partitions, roofing, ceilings, bookboards and advertisement cards of all sizes. The tarred cardboard would not suit on a roof in India on account of its disposition to heat in the sun and soften. It would also require to be prepared with pitch of a very high melting point to stand even the shade temperature. A paper roof would be far superior to sheet iron as a protection against the sun and moisture, and it would be a substantial filling as panels for screens. —London Globe.

"CAUSE AND EFFECT."



The world has known but few men gifted with the wonderful power of making apparently complicated propositions perfectly plain and clear by common, every-day illustrations and simple language, equal to that possessed by W. H. Harvey, the author of "Coin's Financial School" and "Coin on Money, Trusts and Imperialism," published by the Coin Publishing Co., Chicago, and far sale by nearly every reform country newspaper and agents everywhere.

What follows are leaves 94, 95, 96 and 97 and illustrations taken from Mr. Harvey's brain new and greatest work, "Coin on Money, Trusts and Imperialism," and is but a fair sample of the power and directness of coin's lectures. The scene is taken from Coin's fourth lecture. "In the audience was a Mr. Adam Zeisler, an attorney of Chicago, and one of the shrewdest men of his race. He is a gold standard man, and had come for the purpose of confusing the little professor by putting what he regarded as questions that would accomplish his purpose. He knew others had failed, but there are always men who think they can succeed where others do not."

Mr. Zeisler, with a paper in his hand, evidently containing memoranda of his questions, asked:

"If it be true that products are cheaper than they were in 1872, is it not also true that money is cheaper now than it was then and that it can be borrowed for a lower rate of interest than there is as much money as there ever was?"

"I will answer you," replied Coin, "by relating a story. A man once had all of his crops destroyed by a drought; it had not rained for several months, and he was standing by the roadside lamenting his loss to a stranger, when the stranger replied to the farmer that he was wrong, saying that 'there is as much water on the earth as there ever was.' But, replied the farmer, 'it is not where it ought to be.' This retort of the little fellow was followed by applause and general laughter."

"There may be," the little teacher continued, "as much money, per capita, as there ever was, and it is possible to have a normal supply of money and yet have it diverted from the channels of trade till all business suffers for the want of it. Suppose a reliable stream of water along which manufacturers have been erected that have for years relied on this water for power, as do the paper mills of Fox River, and suppose a class of men by law get the privilege of dealing in water, by which they pump the water out of that river, storing it in reservoirs, and charging the mill owners for the use of the water, the principal and interest to be returned in water from the stream to the reservoir through pumps. It is



THE FARMER AND THE STRANGER.

only a question of time when, under such an arrangement, the water dealers would pump the stream dry, or there would be only such water in it as could be purchased from the water dealers by paying bonds and mortgages upon the factories. The factories could not run without the water and would be at the mercy of the water dealers—if the law allowed water to be thus dealt in. The water will be in existence, but it will not be turning the wheels of the factories. We have our money dealers, the banks are their pumps, and their steel vaults are their reservoirs. The stream of money in the channels of trade may thus, at times, be very small and more bonds issued and mortgages put on factories to replenish it.

"Answering the other part of your question," continued the little statesman, "it is true that money is loaned now at a less rate of interest than before. The reason for this is that the 'interest and discount system' has been bringing to the money lender an ever increasing quantity of money, and the competition between them to loan it is increasing accordingly, thus bringing down the rate of interest. First having crippled or destroyed business, and received under mortgaged sales the homes of the people, there comes a time when there is naturally less demand for borrowed money, and then the money lenders compete more fiercely for the loans that are to be made. The first effect is to bring down the rate of interest and the second effect is to cause a consolidation of the banks."



EX-BANK CLERKS STUDYING FINANCIAL QUESTION.

In a country town where there are now two banks, in time the owners will come together and say, 'On account of the low rate of interest we must reduce expenses to maintain our usual profits, and we must set together to hold up the rate' and then the two banks will consolidate for that purpose, letting one cashier and set of clerks go. The latter, the discharged cashier and clerks, can then have leisure to go out in the country and sit down on the grass and study the financial question."

"Having drunk up the blood of civilization," continued the little teacher, "thereby paralyzing industry, the banks and mortgage companies will consolidate in all the cities and towns. They will own the factories and former homes of the people, and signs 'for rent' will multiply. They will contend against the decline of their business by encouraging new loans wherever they can—to the government, to municipalities; they will compete with the pawnbrokers for loaning money. They will try to break the present debt constitutional limit the states have placed on towns and cities, in order to loan to them more money than they are now allowed to borrow. They will encourage wars for conquest and raid the national treasury for gold in order to loan the government more money, and when big loans thus made up suddenly more money in circulation and temporarily better times, they will wait to bet their times in an effort to refute their critics."

"But to have a low rate of interest," he continued, "does not mean cheap money. The price of money is governed by what it takes to buy it. If the people's property buys little money, then money is dear and not cheap. You should not confuse the interest rate on money with its buying power. You can have a low rate of interest and dear money."

BOER FARMERS IN TRANSVAAL.

A traveler who recently returned from South Africa, in describing some of the characteristics of the Boers and their home life, said: "I am surprised at the ignorance displayed regarding these people. Many of the descriptions of their life and character which I have seen since my return are extremely absurd. The Boers when properly approached and treated are fully as courteous and obliging as the average New England farmer. Their inquisitiveness, which has been particularly twit upon, while no doubt annoying to a foreigner, is due more to their isolated life, in most cases, than to any inborn rudeness."

The men are, as a rule, magnificent specimens of physical manhood. I have known families where the father and from six to eight sons would all exceed six feet two inches in height and vary in weight from 180 to 240 pounds. While they are often what we would term clumsy, in many respects, they are almost impervious to fatigue and the blazing sun and chilling nights of the Southern Africa appear to make but little impression upon them. They are not easily amenable to the rigidity of military life and for that reason make 'poor soldiers' from a European standpoint. But they are, without exception, taken as a body, the best rifle shots I have ever met in my travels; something the English army is learning at its sorrow.

"A traveler approaching the home of a fairly well-to-do farmer will at once be impressed with the unpretentiousness of the surroundings. Usually two or three thatched houses for the master and his married sons or daughters, and a few outhouses, together with the mostly Hottentots—together with the barns and outhouses, comprise all the buildings in sight. His arrival will be heralded by the yelping of a pack of dogs of all kinds and breeds, and seemingly without cause the howling, they confine their attention to clamor, but to approach the house at night would be an entirely different matter, as the animals are both large and powerful and have little or no scruples about attacking a stranger who is not awed by the presence of one of the household. Usually their prodigious barking serves as an announcement, and some one, possibly a son, will hasten to greet the stranger. A few kicks fearfully bestowed causes the howling, pack to show all interest in the new arrival. A mutual introduction and perhaps a few questions will be followed by the courteous query: 'Will myneer off-zadel?' (Will the gentleman unsaddle?)"

"The advent of a stranger causes the entire family to assemble, and while the greeting may be gruff, yet it has the ring of genuine heartiness in it, and soon puts the traveler at ease. The host will provide a bottle of 'brandiwyn', which is distilled from the peaches grown on the farm. The spirit, which is colorless and not unlike cheap whiskey in taste, is the favorite drink of the Boers. If the guest is not inclined to drink spirits he is urged to take a cup of 'tea water' in place of the brandiwyn. This 'tea water' is a concoction, rather than an infusion of the Chinese leaf, being diluted with boiling water without the addition of milk or sugar. A small bowl or box of sugar candy is sometimes passed, which each person takes a little time to keep in his or her mouth and thus sweeten in a frugal manner the bitter beverage as it is swallowed."

"During this refreshment the visitor will be pelted with questions regarding his age, occupation, the object and extent of his present journey, the number and names of his family, and particularly about the soil—the conditions of the outside world and its bearing on their republic, something the Boers never lose sight of. While he is busy answering these questions he will notice that the men wear 'boezers' of sheep or goat skin, probably homemade, a check shirt of coarse flannel or cotton, according to the severity of the weather. These, with a broad-brim hat, complete their costume. Shoes and stockings are seldom worn, except when they go to church or to 'vooykies' (merrymakings). During the colder season sandals of coarse country made are sometimes worn. They are made from raw bullock's hide with an upper of dressed sheep or goat's skin. These are not very substantial, but as every man can make his own sandals and the leather costs little or nothing, they hold their own against the more modern shoe store—especially as economy is one of the chief characteristics of the Boers."

"To a foreigner the house will hardly appear as the embodiment of comfort, in size and shape it resembles a substantial barn. The walls are thick and built of adhesive clay, which, when well prepared in the manner of mortar, soon acquires, in the dry climate, the hardness and consistency of brick. These walls are about eight or nine feet high and fairly smooth and straight, and are plastered with a combination of sand and then whitewashed with a sort of white clay. This gives the house and the exceedingly cool and pleasant appearance upon entering of a fine and airy room. The roof is thatched with a series of rush and from the rafters are suspended a numerous assortment of supplies and farm implements. One opening directly into the air is called the 'voor huis' and corresponds to our sitting room. Here the family sit, eat and receive visitors. A room at either end of the hall is formed by walls of the same height and construction as the outer walls and is called 'sloop kammer,' or private room. The latter are used for sleeping purposes mostly. The floor, which is made of clay, from ant-heaps, pounded into dust and watered and then well stamped, is hard and smooth. Each morning it is carefully washed to keep it clean and free from vermin. The house possesses eight windows, without glass. At night they are closed by stretching skins across them. Four are in the front of the house, one in the back room and one in the 'voorkammer.' The one door consists merely of some reeds rudely fastened on a wicker frame and is only closed, at night."

"Little furniture is found in the average Boer house. Perhaps a dozen stools and chairs, roughly made and with bottoms of thorns are scattered throughout the three rooms of the house. Two tables, one large and of rough plank and the other smaller and with some attempt at finishing will be found in the 'voor-huis.' The latter holds the brass tea urn and other apparatus used in making the 'tea water.' Items used in the housework are hung on antelope horns fixed in the walls, as, for instance, the pail of spring water with two bowls of calabash, always found near the door."